MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. Readomy of Munic.—La Travista. American Institute.—Forty-eighth National Relibition Booth's. Thentre—Louis the Elevenia. Brooklyn Park Thentre—Bonnoo and Julies, baly's Theatre-Wites. Fifth Avenue Theater Le Petit Panet Indison Square Garden-Pelestrianien New York Aquartum—II. M. S. Pinsters. Dlymple Theatre - Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Sheatre Comique-Mullique Guard Chawler. Wallnek's Theatre-Contempt of Court. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 18, 1879, wan: 197,745 Weekly. 120,554 Timeday 120,584 Friday 121,762 Saurday Total for the week ...

Inndard Theatre-Pinters.

It Does Not Follow.

As was remarked by us a few days ago, it has been a striking feature of Democratic feuds in this State that the warring factions, the very next year after they had spent their fury upon each other, ceased quarrelling, struck hands again, and thoroughly beat their foes.

It does not by any means follow, however. that what has occurred in the past is sure to happen again next year. Indeed, we look upon it as very unlikely. It is not true that history always repeats itself. The breach which is now being made in the Democratic party is opened much more easily than it

If the Republicans carry the State of Nev York this autumn, the prestige of success will be with them next year, and will be of vast advantage to them in the Presidential

If the Democrats should carry the State this year, even then they would not be too sure of it next year, with the Republican tide rising, as it has obviously been of late all around us.

The important influence which the election of Governor now will exert over the Presidential election next year is fully recognized by all intelligent politicians. Mr. Cornell. and Col. George Bliss have written letters within a few days past emphasizing this point. The Republicans at least understand that next year as well as this they may reasonably expect to reap a rich harvest from the Democratic feud Mr. JOHN KELLY is now organizing. Because other quarrels have been quickly made up it does not follow that the KELLY feud will be short lived. It promises to score more than one defea for the Democratic party-more than one victory for the Republicans.

Grant on the Ohio Election.

A telegram of Oct. 15 from San Francisco evidently prepared for a political purpose and as part of the electioneering tour of the third-term movement, says:

"Gen. Gnant, on being informed of the Republican nocess in Ohio, expressed satisfaction. He said that Sen. Ewing, as the representative of false and dangerous Anancial doctrines, deserved defeat."

At the date of that despatch GRANT was In Oregon, and it so happens that he left Portland on the morning of the 15th, the day of its date, to visit the cascades, as reported by the Associated Press. This fact, animportant in itself, sheds a good deal of light on the movement, and shows that the managers who got up the demonstration in San Francisco, pretending to divest it of any partisan character, are using GRANT'S name now just as the original wire pullers Aid in 1868 when he was first a candidate.

Of all men, Grant is most responsible for the Greenback heresy, and for whatever disprders in finance may have afflicted the sountry during the last seven or eight years. He was the author of all the misthief, and he will never be able to repair even the smallest fraction of the ruin that he has caused to hundreds of thousands. SALMON P. CHASE, as Secretary of the Treasury, invented the greenbacks. The commanding necessities of the civil war required the use of the public credit in various forms, and this was one of the temporary expedients employed to tide over that great arisis. The greenbacks were made a legal tender, within prescribed limits, in order to give additional value to the issues.

When the war was over new conditions arose, and it became necessary and proper to reorganize our financial system upon the true and constitutional basis that had pre viously endured from the foundation of the Government. Meanwhile the business of the country had been shaped upon paper money, and there was reluctance to return to sound specie payments. Values had been artificially inflated, the public expenditures were enormous, extravagance ruled in public and private life, and a seeming prosperity prevailed in the land. The sagacious and prudent, few in numbers but wise in experience, saw that this false system could not last, and that if continued without check we must follow in the track of other nations that had tried the experiment of making unlimited paper issues represent real values.

Mr. Lincoln had transferred Mr. CHASE from the Treasury Department to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. A case same before that tribunal intended to test the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act. It fell to the lot of CHASE, who had greated the greenbacks, to declare as the judgment of the court that they were issued exclusively as a war measure, in the greatest of possible emergencies, and that in the language of the Constitution there was no power to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

That decision was rendered at a time when gold was at a high premium, and the Pennsylvania Railroad and other great corporations had debts coming due which would have to be paid in gold instead of it paper. Two vacancies soon after occurred in the Supreme bench, and Grant appointed PTRONG and BRADLEY to fill them, through the direct influence of the interested corporations. Both STRONG and BRADLEY were committed in advance to reverse the judgment. A case was then made up, and, is was foreshadowed, the court which had thus been packed by GRANT prostituted its konor to the service of the interested corporations, and undid the work of CHASE.

The country knows what followed. All restraint on speculation was removed Wild ventures, stock jobbery, and reckless enterprises were encouraged, until exhaustion succeeded to excess, and the collapse of 1873 brought widespread desolation and distress to every interest. If the original judgment of the Supreme Court had not been disturbed, this terrible destruction of property would have been averted. Corporations and speculators would have suffered In the change from paper to gold and silver payments, but economy would have been enforced, and business would gradually

to avert the disasters of the crash which the failure of JAY COOKE & Co. started.

This is what GRANT did for honest money and for sound finances when he had the power as President. He was the mere instrument of powerful corporations that desired to pay their debts with paper, instead of coin, and he degraded the Supreme Court from its dignity and ancient integrity to become the obedient servant of a corrupt combination. And the men whom he then served are now shouting most loudly for a third term of renewed license and venality, and denouncing the "false and dangerous financial doctrines" of their adversaries!

Waiver of Trial by Jury.

A remarkable decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa is reported in the latest number of the Albany Law Journal. The defendant, by whom the appeal was taken, had been indicted for passing a forged note, tried by his own consent before i jury of eleven men, and found guilty. It appeared that twelve jurors were impan elled, but one of them fell sick after the trial had begun; that this juror was discharged with the consent of the prisoner, who also consented to go on before the remaining jurymen; and that the trial was thereupon proceeded with and resulted in conviction. Before the appellate court it was contended that no judgment could lawfully be pronounced against the defendant, inasmuch as it was unconstitutional to try him with a jury of less than twelve, even by his own consent.

In CANCEMI's case, decided in this State in 1858, our Court of Appeals held a similar proceeding to be an infringement of that section of the Constitution which provides that the trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used shall remain inviolate forever. Like decisions have been made in Alabama and Indiana. The Su preme Court of Iowa, however, refuses to follow them. The Constitution of that State contains the same provision as ours, a little differently expressed, declaring that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." The court holds that this provision is for the benefit and pro tection of persons charged with crime, who may waive it just as they may decline to avail themselves of any other legal privi-

ege. Now in this Iowa case as well as in that of CANCEMI, it was assumed that the jury contemplated by the Constitution is a jury of twelve persons. Indeed, there can be no doubt on this point. Our Court of Appeals declared that "it would be a highly danger ous innovation in reference to crimina cases, upon the ancient and invaluable in stitution of trial by jury and the Constitu tion and laws establishing and securing that mode of trial, for the court to allow of any number short of a full panel of twelve jurors; and we think it ought not to be tolerated." The Iowa tribunal criticises this proposition because it is not accompanied by a statement of the reasons which would make the innovation dangerous and intoler able; but we think they can easily be given. The Constitution of a State is its funda mental law. All legislation which conflicts with its provisions is null and void. The courts are bound to maintain every right that it guarantees. When it provides that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, it means that right as it exists at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and as it has theretofore existed. The system is to remain unchanged in every essen tial attribute. Certainly none of its char acteristics is more important than the number of persons who are to constitute the triers. If in the past procedure of the criminal courts prior to the adoption of the Constitution an instance could be found in which a prisoner had been permitted to be

when the people declared in their fundamental law that it should remain inviolate. it matter that the right is lated with the consent or even at the instance of the person whom it was designed chiefly to protect. The Constitution does not say that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate except by prisoners. The terms of that instrument require the courts to maintain the jury system in all its old integrity, no matter who may endeavor to change it. Their duty is to uphold it against prisoner and prosecutor alike, in behalf of the people. They fail to do this when they permit the trial of a criminal case before eleven jurors only; and the innovation is properly characterized as both dangerous and intolerable, because a disregard of plain provisions of constitutional law by the courts is subversive of free government

tried for felony before a jury of eleven, then

there would be some foundation for the con-

tention that the presence of the twelfth

juror might be waived. But clearly any

walver is unconstitutional which makes trial

by jury a different thing from what it was

and not to be endured. We think the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa is wrong and ought not to be approved or followed.

How Building is Reviving.

The building trade in New York, which last year showed a decided advance over every year since 1873, has still further improved during the past nine months, and all the indications are that the increase will be even greater next year. The activity coninues to be especially notable in the neighborhood bounded by Fifth avenue and First avenue, Fifty-ninth street and Ninetieth street. The work of building up this region goes on rapidly now that the facilities for reaching it have been so much improved, and meanwhile the growth of the norulation of the city and the check which has this year been given to emigration to Long Island and New Jersey insure a demand for the new dwellings. The census of 1880 will show a large gain in the population of New York.

The last quarterly report of the Superin tendent of the Building Department gives the number of buildings for whose erection proposals have been filed during the past nine months, in comparison with the number during the corresponding months for every year since 1872. The total for this year is 1.576, and their estimated cost is \$17,772,662. The total for the same period in 1872 was 1.413, and their estimated cost was \$22,855,820. The greater cost in 1872 is of cause explained by the high prices of labor and building materials at that time, whereas now they are comparatively and really

During the five years from 1873 to 1877 inclusive, there was a marked and persistent decline in building, from which signs of recovery began to appear last year, to be followed this year by the notable activity the figures for the past nine months indicate. Exactly what effect the new elevated railroads would have on the movement of population was a matter of study among real estate owners during the building season of 1878, when they were opened; but by spring of this year it had been demonstrated beyond a question that even partial rapid transit was bound to create a remarkable demand for residences far up town, and the builders set themselves buslly to work

the number of proposed buildings was greater than for the same quarter in any year since 1872, and for the last six months the gain has been even larger. Of these new buildings, mainly in the five wards to the north of Fortieth street, the most numerous are first-class dwellings; next come tenement houses; and third, second class dwellings; while the number of apartment houses or French flats holds the fourth

How much room we have left in the city for improvements in the way of buildings is something of which most people are not aware. A correspondent of the American Architect figures that of the 24,893 acres New York includes, there are in the five wards we have named a total of 20,830 acres, a small part of which space is built upon. The eighty-five or ninety thousand struc tures in the metropolis are crowded upon four or five thousand acres at the lower point of the island. There is therefore a plenty of room left for growth of popu-

What Do the Philadelphia Resolution

Mean ? The Republicans of Philadelphia, on the evening of the 18th Inst., adopted a platform of principles which are calculated to arrest the attention of the whole country We give the prefatory declaration and the resolutions entire, so that no question may arise about our stating the same correctly and fully. They are as follows:

"The Republicans of Philadelphia, in renewing their ows of fidelity to their party, have pleasure in recailing he grandeur of its record in the dark days of civil wa and the splendid success which has attended its efforts to place on an enduring foundation, the business interests of the people, and they especially rejoice in the tangible and conclusive proof of the wisdom of its measures which is afforded by the reviving industries of the " Resolved. That these great results, which at one

gratify the friends of the Union and astonish its foes, are

urgely the to the Senefocul influence of the protestive system. We earnestly protest against all legislation calculated to dis turb the currents of trade. "Resolved. That the business of the nation may well view with alarm the dominating influence now exercised in the councils of the Democratic party by Confederate Brigadiers, who, chiefly by force and fraud, are filling seats in Congress, and we warn these men against threat-ened measures which are in the interest of foreign labor and are in hostility to the interests of American tabor.

The men who saved the Union from the armed attacks o

open rebellion will not tolerate bloors aimed at in prospersty b

on selos thus seek to purish the firsthrul defenders of the matter Now, what does all this mean?

We are as far from having sympathy with Confederate Brigadiers" or other Confederates in any treasonable measures, or in the advancement of treasonable doctrines as the most pronounced Republican in the United States. The Republicans cannot go further in opposition to everything of that kind than we will go with them. We would fain have seen a sparser sprinkling of Confederate Brigadiers so near the front as they are crowding in the Democratic party.

But the Republican party admitted these Confederate Brigadiers to seats in Congress and once there we do not understand that they occupy an inferior position as members of Congress to any other members. They occupy a position of perfect equality, and are on a level with the Republicans.

The Republicans of Philadelphia, how ever, having committed themselves in favor of a protective tariff, declare, in effect, that Union men "will not tolerate" the free trade doctrines generally upheld by the South. What do these Philadelphians mean by

not tolerating free trade sentiment? What are they going to do about it How are they going to carry into effect their no toleration resolutions? Do they propose to renew the war in order to kill off

free traders? A war of intolerance would be a very different undertaking from the war for the Union, and would have an entirely different

The Grave and the Memory of John Morrissey.

result.

We print elsewhere in to-day's Sun a de cription of the grave of John Morrissey,

at Trov. A single paragraph from this letter is strikingly expressive of the estimation in which HN MORRISSEY is held by the Trojans:

"The average Trojan cannot tell you for a certainty bether tien. Woot and Gen. Thomas are buried under the lofty monuments which have been erected to then in Oak Wood, but there is nothing about Jony Monnisari which he cannot tell you. The features of his tumulto ous life stood out in a strange light and made themselve

remembered." One cannot help reflecting how different it would have been, in this KELLY fight, if JOHN MORRISSEY had lived. KELLY would have been nowhere-as he always was in contests with Morrissey.

And has the great Democratic party ne nan in its ranks who is the equal of John Morrissey in a conflict with John Kelly It would seem not.

What a pity! JOHN SHEEMAN'S barrel wasn't the only ne tapped in Ohio. According to the Cincin nati Enquirer, Governor-elect Foster lubri cated the Republican machine to the extent o \$30,000. That must make quite a hole in the profits of the store at Festoria.

One general, one brigadier-general, three eclonels, three lieutenant-colonels, one captain two lieutenants, two ensigns, one sergeant, two corporals, and Privates Atonso Pavon and DIEGO CASTILLO are reported as having safely landed in Cuba as reenforcements to the patrio army. Are the revolutionists modelling their army after that of the United States?

Ahan didn't covet Naboth's vineyar more than the white people of Colorado covet the Ute lands. Now that what seems to them a providential opportunity of acquiring these lands by the simple and comparatively inexpen sive process of killing off the owners has pre-sented itself, the mere thought of this opportunity being allowed to pass unimproved drive them wild. Schuzz and his Indian Commisdoner have been notified that the Governor and leading citizens are of one mind on the subject that the Indians must go or be exterminated and that, if the Federal Government doesn' move them off or kill them off, Colorado will.

It has been ascertained that HENRY J GUNN, who murdered his father at Bridgewa ter. Mass., is a liar as well as a parricide. His statement as to his wanderings subsequent to the perpetration of the crime has been prover untrue, and it is, therefore, presumed that his account of his shocking deed may also be false The crime of parricide is one of the most horri de that can be conceived, and, even assuming GUNN's confession as to the manner of th iomicide to be correct, it will be hard for him to escape the gallows.

The Boers of the Transvaal can now at isure mourn their mistake. Gen. Wolseley is told the Committee at Pretoria, who pleaded or the restoration of Transvaal independence hat the act of annexation is irrevocable. It we out of that act that the Zulu war sprang; and ad they taken the opportunity of this war t strike for independence, they might perhaps have won it. In the critical moment after King CETYWAYO had repulsed the British troops, they set forth their grievances and asked redress, The British played with them according to their old custom-and as we do with the Indians. Sir BARTLE FREEE induced them to put their points in writing, said he would do his best to get satand sent the paper to England Meanwhile, CETYWAYO was crushed. Then Sir have adapted itself to the transition in time | to meet it. During the first quarter of 1879, | G. Wolseller was ready with the answer

already spoken of. The Boers have only themselves to thank, for being outwitted. Had they struck for liberty, side by side with CETYWAYO, he was fighting for his country, would not now hear that their fate is irre-

This week the Columbia Bifle Association have arranged for a continuous six days' shooting match, beginning to-day and closing Saturday next. The contest is an Everybody's Match. at 200 yards, standing, ten shots each, with any rifle, and with reentries unlimited. The extraordinary success of the first match of this sort, which took place during the last week in August, at Creedmoor, is a good omen for the present one. On the former occasion reentries were limited to two, and the match was shot on one day alone, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at distances of 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each, with some limitations as to rifles. There were on that occasion no fewer than 840 entries-a number unprecedented. At Creedmoor, it is true, the fall season was then just opening whereas now it is nearly over; there, too, the regular teams were encamped, and helped swell the number of contestants, while almost every regiment in the First and Second Divisions of the New York National Guard was also represented. At this week's meeting at West End, N. J., some of these advantages will be wanting, but the duration of the match is much greater, and there can be more leisurely work. The first hundred entries shoot to-day, the second hundred to-morrow, and so or through the week.

It was fine, comfortable weather for church-going vesterday. Yet over haif a mil ion New Yorkers did not go to church.

The Tally-ho, which astonished the na tives on the easterly shore of the Hudson, last Friday, by its trip from New York to New Hamburg, will return to-day. Last year the coachclub made a trip in the same vehicle to Philadelphia in twelve hours, including a nooning for luncheon, with nine teams of horses taken in relays on the route. For this year's drive ten teams were employed, though the dis tance, 74 miles, is less. Should the weather favor, these filustrious disciples of Tony WEL-LER will probably find themselves, the observed of a large number of observers on arriving here

WALTER PAINE, the pious Fall River defaulter, spends most of his time nowadays, we are told, in reading the Bible. Probably he skips the passages bearing on the future fate of those who use religion as a cloak for robbery.

It seems that it was the Merrimac and no the Connecticut down which Boyron the paddler floated last week; but the difference to most people is not material. This week he tries the Connecticut, from source to mouth. Where the falls and rapids are disagreeable to shoot be will land and walk around them. One reason why Boyron is likely to make less of a sensation on this river than in some other places is that it is a stream quite familiar to the people on its banks, and they would discredit stories of terrificaub-fluvial combata with mermaids o marine monsters. After Connecticut, Borros will try his luck in California.

To people in this latitude and longitud who roasted last week under a midsummer temperature it has been tantalizing to learn that in Austria, at the same time, there wa snow several feet deep, and that at the West the Union Pacific Railroad was blocked by deep snow storms. In Vienna last week's weather was unprecedentedly like January; in New York, unprecedentedly like July.

To-day Ross and RILEY row a three-mile race at Norwich. Both oarsmen have been freely backed by the betting fraternity, and a sharp centest is looked for. It is to be hoped that no one will give RILEY poisoned tea, or se a wire to eatch Ross's oar, or saw up the boats of either sculler. The public would now be glad to see a fair and square race between professional oarsmen, with no tricky side shows.

Mr. JAMES DOUGREY, Jr., has noted rightly n consenting that the decree of divorce ob tained against his wife nearly cleven years ago should be vacated, and in vindicating her from the aspersion cast upon her by that decree. Mr. Dougney acknowledges that he believes his wife to be innocent of the offence alleged at the time the divorce was obtained, and the fact that he has since lived with her continuously goes to show that his acknowledgment is sincere. Altogether Mrs. Dougney appears to have been the victim of a grave injustice, and it is well hat the wrong has been righted before it was

too late. Mr. D. Soule continues to dispute the de cision of the referce in the Hop Bitters race awarding the \$6,000 to HANLAN. Presumably the object of the generous donors of the prize was an advertisement on a large scale. This they have fully got-as fully as if Countner's boats had not been sawed, or as if he had taken an unsawed boat, at the last moment, and rowed against HANLAN. Even the accident has made. probably, a more prolonged advertisement for them than if HANLAN had won the race from COURTNEY by a dozen lengths. So far as they are concerned, therefore, they seem to have go their quid pro quo; to secure the full benefit of the advertisement and then to hold on to the money, as if with a view to prolong its advertising capacities, hardly seems the square thing. Of course, if the corporation of which Mr. Soule is manager had been formed for the purpose of adjudicating upon athletic sports, the case might be different; though even then it would be an extraordinary proceeding to override the referee's decision, in order to hold on to the money.

The Times-Journal of St. Louis recently published a somewhat startling statement to the effect that the civil war is still raging in Kenucky, and that the notorious feud between th UNDERWOOD and HOLDBOOK families of Carter County, in that State, is a continuation of th struggle supposed to have been ended in 1865. The Times-Journal alleged that the UNDERvoors were Union men and the Holdbooks rebels, and that the only Union man remaining was old Underwood, who is badly wounded. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican proves the absurdity of this story by showing that the feud between the Underwoods and the DALTONS, now the HOLBEDOKS, has existed for nearly half a century, and has had nothing to de with politics. The only persons, as far as publiciy known, who have persisted in avowing adherence to the defunct Confederacy are the notorious Missouri bandits, called the James brothers, who some years ago upheld their highway robberies on the ground that they did not rec oginze the authority of the United States Gov-

To rue Euron or Tue Sun-Sir. Will you say whether steamer that goes to Euroland goes up hill or down ill, and oblige more than one! Korral Westmein. Down hill. The earth being in shape as oblate spheroid, with the equatorial diameter greater than the polar diameter, and New York lying nearer the equator than England, it folws that a steamer going from this port to England approaches nearer the centre of the earth, and so goes down hill.

Belly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. John tate for the Presidency. Immense crowds were alway in hand to greet the old hero, whenever he spoke, but

Gov. Robinson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lead ers of the Democratic party may not support Robinson again for Governor but I venture to predict that the neonle will support him and elect him by from 25,000 to 20,000 majority.

A WALL STREET MAN OUT WEST. An Interview With Brigham Young's Succes

-Mormon Honesty and Thrift. SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 2 .- The successor of Brigham Young, President John Taylor, trans-acts all his business in the same office which served the departed Mormon potentate. It is an old-fashioned, one-story house, standing within the heavy stone wall, which begins at the Tithe house and ends at Young's private residence. The single large room suggests, in appearance and furniture, a lawyer's office or the study of a prosperous German professor. It is lighted from the ceiling, through a large cupola, inside of which hang oil paintings of various Mormon celebrities, from Joseph and Hiram Smith downward, If the portraits are good likenesses, the Latter Day Saints cannot bonst looks of their leaders. Most of them look like English barkeepers or petty grocers n their Sunday clothes. The only attractive head among them is that of John W. Young, the eldest son of the late prophet. He has quite a worldly face, combining the features of Mr. J. . Bennett with the moustache of Mr. William feath, Vanderbilt's favorite broker.

The Youngs seem to have bet little influence ipon Mormonism at the present moment. The general verdict in Salt Lake is that the family played out. Possibly the suits which one o the daughters brought against the Trustees of he Church has something to do with it. In any case very little notice is taken of the family nowadays, and J. W. Young himself has left Salt Lake City for his ranch and farm in Idaho.

President Taylor seems to be very easy of acess to members of his Church. But strangers cannot obtain a chance of conversing with him inless properly introduced. He seems to be shy of Gentile visitors, and remains very reticent unless satisfied that he runs no risk in talking about the affairs of his Church and his people. A portion of his office is partitioned off by means of a screen forming an ante-room, in which one or two clerks are always on duty examining the visitors before they allow them to pass any further. But when President Taylor has agreed to receive a stranger he does it very graciously, with an amiable smile and a cordial shake of the hand. In appearance he is a man about six fee

high and some seventy years of age, with a handsome gray head, and an intelligent face, framed in neatly-trimmed side whiskers. On he whole he closely resembles Mr. Royal Phelps, although he is not quite so corpulent There is also a similarity in the manners of the two men and in their linguistic versatilities The French of Mr. Taylor is almost as fluent as the Spanish of Mr. Pheins. And it is not conversational only; during his residence in Europe, as a Mormon missionary, Mr. Taylor pubished several works on Mormonism in French. including a translation of their book of Revela

The conversation of Mr. Taylor has all the ease and elegance of a therough man of the world. Even in uttering the most fanatical views he speaks quietly, uses the mildest expressions, and preserves a constant smile or his lips. The occasional sarcasms at the ex pense of the Gentiles are as fine as those of a consummate diplomatist. Anybody meeting him in a railroad car, or in a hotel in Europe would never suspect him to be what he is. His appearance, manners, and speech are those of an old member of the British Parliament or of wealthy, retired English banker.

Naturally the conversation first turned or Mr. Evarts's anti-Mormon circular. Mr. Tay for expressed utter disbelief in the possibilit of the Government having taken any such step. He considered it utterly ridiculous Apart from that, he said, it was equivalent to asking the interference of foreign powers in the home affairs of the United States. A little republic like that of Switzerland might have re course to such a step if overrun by undesirable religious or political refugees. But it was piti able to see the Government of a powerful nation asking for assistance to prevent the emigration of the few thousand people who yearly leave the old world in search of the free exercise of their religious convictions. The sten was also a aseless one, for the more obstacles put in the way of the Mormon emigrants, the more earnest would become the efforts of the Mormon Church to overcome these obstacles.

An allusion to the rumor that it has been de

eided in Washington to set on foot a systematic judicial prosecution of polygamists evoked a ontemptuous smile. "Let them try it," said Mr. Taylor: "we have no objection to their ending as many lawyers and soldiers here as they please, if they have them to spare for such expeditions. Polygamy is with us a matter of revelation, besides being, as we believe it to be, a natural law, which ruled the ancient world. which still rules the life of millions and mil lions of people on the globe, and which is the very basis of life of the whole animal kingdon One sure thing is that we will not surrender polygamy. If it ever dies out it will die a nat ural death, which will consequently be the result of the will of God. But no power of men can eradicate it from our Church. They can imprison or shoot any number of us; there will be always somebody left to carry on the work. We have the best possible hierarchy in constant working order. As far as the organization of the Church goes, it did not make a particle of difference that Joseph Smith was murdered or that Brigham Young died. I took the latter's place, as somebody else will take mine, and as somebody else will in due time take that of my successor. There will always be somebody t stand in the breach, and no Gentile assault will ever shake the foundation of our hierarchy." Upon my suggesting to him that the genera belief was that polygamy was introduced by Brigham Young, and that Joseph Smith neve

alluded to it in his teachings, he said: "That is a profound mistake. Joseph Smith had many reasons for not making a cardinal point of it; but he considered it an intrinsic part of the revelation. I was with him both before and at the time of his death. I received four of the many builets which were destined for him, and I ought to know something concerning his view of the subject. He left it to his successors to work this part of the revelation for he knew that it would be a much easier task for them than for him. The late Brigham Young carried out this point admirably. When we came to Utah we wanted to people our land, and the beehive placed on the top of his house has more meaning than you would have supposed by looking at it."

A great many of the arguments which Mr Taylor adduced in support of polygamy are not of a nature to be discussed in a newspaper, but the sincerity and the earnestness with which he brought them forward were so evident that they precluded me from asking him the indiscreet question," And how many wives have you?" The Mohammedans don't make a secret of it, but with the Mormons a question of this kind is never asked, for the simple reason that a truthful answer to it would be equivalent to the confession of an offence against the laws of the land. The genera belief among the Gentiles of Utah is that he has eight wives, and in so far is much mormoderate than his predecessor, who had seventeen and was the father of forty-eight living children, besides some twenty odd who died

before him. Speaking of the moral condition of the Mormon people Mr. Taylor remarked; 'I wish you had time to stay a little longer

with us and to see for yourself what sort of people our Church is composed of, and how our children are likely to grow up. A bad debt and a locked door are unknown among us. You will not meet a drunken or an idle man here unless he be a Gentile. These men who want to reform us came here on the plea of improving our moral condition, and the first thing they did in that line was to introduce into Salt Lake drinking saloons, gambling houses, etc. Why," he said, after a pause, "all this talk against polygamy is nothing but abject hypocrisy. Show me a man among the Gentiles who is not actually a polygamist. The only difference is that with as it is open, a matter of faith while with you it is clandestine. So blind is the outside world on this point that the other day a very intelligent person, discussing the question with me, brought forward as an argu-

ment that, since bigamy was punishable by the law of the country, polygamy should be stil more so. It evidently seemed to him that the ne was a triple or quadruple dose of the other. I had great difficulty in making him under stand that bigamy was a broach of contract as well as a breach of the vow of monogram; union, while in polygamy there is neither breach of contract nor breach of any vow-nothing but

ollowing the teaching of Bevelation." Leaving all the statements and arguments of Mr. Taylor to stand on their own merits, I must say here that the testimony in favor of the busi-ness honesty of the Mormons is general, even mong the most inimically disposed Gentiles, One of them said to me that he knew a large vagon-building firm which dealt almost exdusively with Mormons living in the distant buy wagons on time, and, the roads being very ard here, the wagons usually wear out before the time for the full payment comes around yet the firm has never lost a cent in bad debts. The same person assured me that in his own business he infinitely preferred dealing with the Mormons to dealing with the Gentiles, but that this was not an easy policy to carry out, for the reason that the Mormons also preferred to deal with their own people.

marked that the leaders of the Mormon Church had always been more liberal with the Gentiles than the Gentiles had been with them

After all the persecutions we have been and still are subjected to," he said," we have always offered hospitality to any other sect that comes here. The Gentiles who first came had no place of worship. We gave them the use of ours, besides giving them the land and the material for building churches of their own. We have here Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Catholies-every denomination of Gentiles-and all f them have their churches and their schools, with which we never think of interfering, for we are in no way afraid of their competition. The other day two Jewish ladies came to me to ask for a plot of land on which to build a synagogue. I immediately selected the best piece of land I could find vacant, and went out myself with them to have a look at it; but for some reason or other they have not yet begun to build."

Salt Lake City, by the by, is the only place on the face of the clobe where the Jews are classed among the Gentiles. They are quite numerous here, and are engaged almost entirely in the clothing business. Their other favorite pursuits. banking and pawnbroking, do not thrive here, I have not seen a pawnshop in the whole city. while banking is almost entirely in the hands of the Mormons, and is said to be carried on upon uncommonly solid principles. An equal degree of success has been attained by their cooperative stores. The largest of them in Salt Lake City occupies nearly a whole block, employs some 200 salesmen, and carries a stock of merchandise valued at more than a uillion dollars.

Business aptitude and a bont toward money making seem to be especially encouraged by Mormon doctrines. At all events there are no beggars or poor men to be seen here, while a considerable number of the representatives of Mormonism are reputed to be immensely wealthy. Brigham Young died a millionaire and the lawsuits now pending in the United States courts between the Trustees of the Church and some of his heirs is only a new proof of the skill with which the Latter Day Saints take care of their worldly interests. By an act of Congress passed in 1862 it was enacted that no church in any of the Territories hould hold property exceeding the amount of \$50,000. Mr. Taylor believes that the law was passed for the special purpose of restricting the financial future of the Mormon Church. In consequence of this law, most of the property of the Mormon Church was passed over as a special trust to Brigham Young. In the course of time church property thus got mixed up with Young's personal property, and hence a lawsuit be ween his heirs and the Trustees of the Church, a lawsuit which, Mr. Taylor avers, would have een amicably settled long ago, if a number of

Gentile lawyers had not taken hold of it.
"Is it true," I inquired, "that toward the lose of his life Brigham Young became so exacting and avaricious that he lost a great deal of

his popularity among the Mormon people?"
"There is not a word of truth in it," was President's reply. "The beginning of Brigham Young's fortune dates from the time of the onstruction of the Union and Central Pacific coads. He made a contract for the building f a portion of the overland line, and by using the labor of our people built the road much cheaper than anybody else could ever have done. He built, also, many of our own roads in Utab. This was the basis of his personal fortune, and you know that the only difficult thing is to make the first-one hundred thousand dollars; all the others make themselves." RIGOLO.

The Rockland Savings Bank Again. Following closely upon the recent action of udge Landon in removing W. J. Green, from the receiveship of the Rockland Savings Rank, the appointment of L. D. Seaman in his place, and the acceptance of the very liscouraging report of Robert Avery regarding its assets. also magning report of Robert Avery regarding its assets, comes the closing of another chapter in the history of this unfortunate institution. In 1878, S. W. Cardeld, Exra B. Weston, Rienhard P. Bells, Seth B. Cola and John H. Kells, were minered for conspiracy to derivate the bank, of which they were officers and trustees; but at a session of the Over and Terminer, held by Jodge Pratt in New City last week, a noise new, was entered in each of these cases, the District Afterness saving that there was no evidence whatever to sustain the charge. Some of these gentlemen had previously been tried on charge of mailreasones and acquired. The Secretary is yet held to answer a charge of embezzlement.

The New York Hospital.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would tion into this hospital. I leave had clearer or the mo-ment of this hospital for fitteen monline. Bellavine base-ment sky months, and the Presisterian Hospital sky nomins, and I must say that any patient complainting of ill treatment dampiness, of hesback or the part of the long-staff of the New York Hospital, makes an unjust complaint. I am well shown to the mode at family of this sity for the last to live sears, and when I say there is not a better receipted ward thou that of the New York Hospital in my experience. Live home where home is due.

George B. Engwarm, muss,

George B. Engwarm, muss,

134 West kighteenth street.

Don't Shoot Robins.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I see it

We were mistaken. A Palse Report.

An Indiana exchange of Saturday contained, rom a New York correspondent, a column letter headed. Marriage of Joaquin Miller. The marriage has been lenied by Mr. Miller himself, and was denied yesterday. w the mother and by the sister of the young lady named

Mother Goose on Clubbing.

Met a policeman a club.

Rubadais, dub, One man with a c'ub! The butches, the baker, the candlestick maker. All are in droad of this doughty head breaker. One small man of Gotham

> Dickery dickery, dock, Here is a head to knock! The clob strack mic, The job was done -

If his shull had been structure

Dickney, dickery, dock! To club a weak woman, and save my star.

> Big Nova Scotian. Pirate of ocean, Famed for tox manls, The longer he stands

John, the piper's son Smelt's club, and away he run. Way down the street poor John was heat, Because he harried the clubber's foot.

There was a buy man, and he had a big club. And the locust he carried was tough, tough, tough, He went on the street, which was known as his beat, Because that his beating was rough, rough, rough.

Ward off pleuritic attacks by promptly using Jayne's

SUNDELLIS.

-A niece of Count Andrassy will accom-A woman at Tarboro, N. C., moulded the

Sarah Bernhardt is to begin a season in on ion next May, according to advertisement, supported y the company of the Palais Royal.

In the single district of Waldal, in the ernment of Novgorod, 425 horses, 318 cows, and up rd of 3,400 other cattle were devoured by woives.

-Mrs. Tiburtius, wife of the Surgeon-Gens ral of Germany, is a leading dentist of Berlin, and atonds the royal family | Her sister in-law, Dr. Franziska Thurtus, is an embed physician.

That her lover was blind and poor was

to impedment to marriage, in the opinion of rich Mist load of Granville, N. C., though her parents forbale the natch, and she cloped with bim.

-The male members of the Chicage though Choir "Penatore" Company went at a booter out all night frolic at Indianapolis. "Oh, yes," tays the South el, "it's a nice church choir party." The largest block of granite ever quarried in New Eurland has been taken out at Wostbury, Vt. It was 230 feet long. 13 to 18 feet deep, 15 feet wide, weighted 4,099 tons, and required 673 wedges with 54

ounds of powder to start it. -Ball, the sculptor of the Quincy status, was absent from the juverling in Boston, though no had come from Europe to be there. By a blunder no invite then was sent to him. Bent on some nort of a celebration, he gave a dinner party to a few of his friends.

-The Tremont House, Boston's oldest hotel, has just celebrated its semi-contennial having been first opened to the public in 1820. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1828, with much ceremony, and, though now considered rather old fashioned and gloomy, such an elegant hotel the country had not then seen. When lest opened for inspection twenty thousand person

througed its purlors for three days. -The Paraguayan Government has imposed a tax of \$5 a year upon all single men between the age of 25 and 50. Women are not taxed, on the assump-tion, no doubt, that many of them would get married # they could, and are, therefore, not to blame for not be oming wives. The object is to make up for the loss of population caused by the long and terrible struggle be tween little Paraguay on one side and Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on the other. A few years once the effect of this tax will be worth observing

-M. Leseeps and his engineers having adopted the theory that the Israelires crossed near Lab Timsch, the Abbé Meigne, editor of Les Monde, appeals " the whole Christian world " to subscribe the requisit ands to enable "the relies of the army overcome to the Almights himself" to be brought to light. This ise entrecalls to Icon the old lady who, etterly incredulous a to her sailor son's stories of flying fish and other sarine wonders, readily believed his statement as to ag nchor in the Red sea catching in the wheel of one of

-Anthony Trollope says that he has never been stile to persent a plot for a novel beforehand. "I have to confess," he continues, "that my incidents are fabricated to fit my story as it goes on, and not my sleet; to fit my incidents. I wrote a novel once in which a lady forged a will, but I had not myself decided that she had forged it till the chapter before that in which the confesses her guit. I more heard on unknown critic abuse my workmanship because a certain lady had been made to appear too frequently in my pages. I went come and killed her immediately."

Royal, Paris, the characters resort, during two acts, to a cheap, obscure beauting house, in order to be absent from their homes, and thus give the impression that they are out of town for the summer. In the third act they are in the drawing room of a Baron, playing eards. The entrance of a servant rivinakes them scamper hastly, much to the astonishment of the Baron. They return to their places only to scatter aunin when the piri reappears. She is a source of terror because she was a chambernmid at the cheap hearding house when they wen

there and knews their faces.

-The apprentices who travel over Germany on foot have had hard times smid the general dis-tress, and it is now reported from various localities that a disease called "the beggars' plague "-a kind of typhus resulting from insufficient and innutritions food, examong them. Like most tramps who have not money enough to get good road and lodging, they spend the little they have on alcohol. Systematic efforts are being made by organizations in various cities to help these poor wretenes in a rational way, by providing them with warm meals and other necessaries, and discouraging con

-Berlin is to have, next April, the first infernational flanery exhibition that there has ever been of any real consequence or value. Europe will be sett represented only Spain and of course, France having thus far failed to signify their intention to participate From the Western bends; bere, the United States, Canada, Costa Rica, San Salvedor and Brazil will early sender hibits. China, Japau, India and the Malayan Archipela-Egypt will send fish and fishing implements of the Nile The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Portugal show much interest in the enterprise, and sodo individual cities elsewhere, as Odessa in Russis, Kar-

seilles in France, a. d Trieste in Austria. -Berlin has been largely furnished with an asphalt pavement which to pedestrians and residents has been agreeable, but which has had the effect of case-ing horses to slip, and thereby giving rise, participarly in the past year, to a large number of accident. At least Government being of the opinion that the according whate been owing to the varelessness of drivers and not is the pavements, a commission has been appointed to inquire into the question, but meantime the forther laying of the payement is to be suspended. The objections of have made asphalt pavements in New York foilures,

have not been neged against the Berlin pavement.

-"Half measure" is the fatal mark upon all the reforms of the present Car of Russia. Myrisds of his subjects look upon him as a man of half measure. thirteen years ago, and manual the Canal of Alexander IL. was really but half done, it was too shallow, and the dams were too weak to resist the pressure of the water, so they gave way, and inumiation was the resuit. Then costly repairs were undertaken, and momen's sums of money were spent, all to no purpose, must the canal was cleared and dozient anew by the contractors, and again by the linearist engineers; then the was fines used in digroup the Suez Canal were employed lost all these means failed to put in order the const of Alexander IL, because it was only half time at the beginning

... The East Prussian army corns have lately been going through field manners we that, or connection with the rejects of warlike (celling between Ger many and fluestin piecesses special interest, and possibly some significance. The trypithetical structure are special plating to be that the enemy had express; the isometry between fluestin and Process, that a hooring there are been barded the harber terrors of Pillan, compelled it to capitalate, in ded an atanumal division of the ing upon Konigsburg, a town of importance, magnet tance away. From this city a strong force and besent to meet the enemy, the north corps comes on a straight tancously from another quarter, a third discuss of a serial time change review, and either capture on any tancous You must prepare for war."

-A tournament, with real men for knothing doquent.lawyer made a speech to the lang torrite strande tegan, saying. Yes more in the terriminent, one of the last his which of the present century to those of the mode. is one of the last reminders lett us of that is one of the tast reminders but as of that which ideaths at truth, value, generous, and man and beauty and sirter in grouns. No routed the killights to values a the orbit and tators to high administion, but there cannot be a moderated by the first king latter statement by a considerated by the first king latter statement by the first king latter and search the first king before the considerated statement by the first king before the considerated statement of the statement of t hance. Then she beamed "save a receive, and came down with logs as wift as a state beamed the Kulahi had receivered from his surprise common set. I have a receivered from his surprise common set. I have been been supported from the surprise she transfer the saddle with trivial velocity, and Mr. Sonnes she true he saddle with trivial velocity, the came down in his lack, and was carried of the truck by the virtual of the saddle with the saddle -The agitation against variscentian has

taken a deep hall in both derivative and Sector of the Numerous anti-vivisect in regimes to be both broad and the countries have been these as its asset of the subject. So districts a start of the subject. So districts a start of the subject. So districts a start of the subject. So districts the leading vivise to not a set that names have been to covered with any decimal at the have found it necessary to defend thomas to a result!

In public, addresses. One of the leaders in the automent against them is Ernst you Weler, the " ment against them is krist voit well. The can explorer, who we be a bone in which the purrous experimentation upon living animate in such crosses coins that a thrist of the purrous in through the called paths of Germany, and thousands were standard ready to take up arms in behalf of the decreasion of the decreasion of the purrous of the crossion of the purrous of the decreasion of the arms in the arms in the arms in the mean factors in the arms in the purrous of the distinguished prescribed. Proc Lindeng of the crosses distinguished prescribed with the arms in the sity of Leipste, is the head and front or the that vivisection is necessary to prefer to science, and endeavor to show that the discussion by it have saved smooth of human the end-only more than compensate for the pain inflicted spectorsics.